

Store Hours 8:30 to 6 Daily
Open Saturday Evenings

Exclusive Doeillet Models

Give our patrons the opportunity to get styles that are different, and cannot be duplicated. Sole representative in Bridgeport of G. Doeillet, the famous French designer.

Fifty Designs Especially Created for American women are now being exhibited in our Coat and Suit department. There are Dresses, Coats, Suits and Skirts in authorized reproductions of Doeillet designs. The prices are very moderate.

Long, Beautiful Coats in Fine Materials and smart styles. Some designs have no finish other than stitching and buttons, while others are trimmed with fur. The fabrics are Silver cloth, Navy velvet, Silverton grey and English Navy velvet.

Suits are Delightfully Distinctive. The coats are the smart length below the knee, trimmed with fur or a touch of color on the collar, belt and pockets in conventional embroidery design. Skirts harmonize in line and are of moderate width.

Each Dress has a Certain Attractive Novelty. Trotteur models in serge, jersey and broadcloth. Color combinations comprise navy and Nattier, navy and beige, navy and plum. Afternoon dresses are simple in Georgette and Crepe de Meteor.

Evening Gowns are Truly Wonderful, one especially in crepe de meteor and silver embroidered net and ribbon. M. Doeillet's artistic touch is evident in the clever arrangement of the material.

G. Doeillet
24 Place Vendôme,
PARIS
Reproductions by
LA SOCIÉTÉ DU BEAU MONDE, INC.
FALL-1917

MEIGS & CO.
INCORPORATED
OUTFITTERS TO MEN, WOMEN & CHILDREN
Main Street and Fairfield Avenue
Bridgeport, Conn.

ALL NEW YORK GIRLS MAY NOW CHOOSE WORK

Proportion of 1 Worker to
5 Places Reversed
By War.

The startling discovery has been made that, whereas before the war there were formerly five girls for every position in the city of New York, there are now five positions for every girl.

This committee, a sort of employment clearing house for the Woman's Committee, was constituted as a war measure to mobilize labor and to fill demands for it through the existing machinery of the Federation of Non-Commercial Employment Agencies. There are 51 agencies registered at the clearing house. In rendering service to these co-operating agencies, the clearing house necessarily renders service, though indirectly, to employers and applicants alike.

There is, however, no machinery for receiving and placing the candidates for positions. The girl who wants a job is asked to register at whatever free employment agency is nearest to her home. If there is no such agency, she is asked to register at the clearing house, her application will be reported to the employment clearing house of the Mayor's Committee of Women.

The clearing house receives calls directly from employers, as well as all unfilled calls from each of its co-operating agencies. A bulletin published daily makes available to every non-commercial employment agency in New York each and every one of these opportunities, so that the applicant registered in any one bureau can learn of the openings in all other bureaus.

And the telephone is kept buzzing all day long with these calls. Where are the girls who used to want jobs and couldn't get them? There are opportunities now for them to learn almost any trade which they desire, at a minimum wage of \$6 a week while they are learning. There are vacancies for learners in stock rooms, showrooms, checking, labeling, embroidery, novelties, leather goods, waists, underwear, skirts, clothing and jewelry. Manicures and hair-dressers are asked for at a weekly salary of from \$6 to \$10. Machine operators are offered from \$6 to \$20. A score of girls could be placed today as beginners in military, if they were only at hand. The demand for waitresses in hotels and hospitals, and chambermaids, kitchen and pantry workers in hospitals is so great that the supply utterly fails to meet the demand.

It is a patriotic duty in these days for women to go to work and release their husbands and brothers for military duty. And work is not a duty merely—it opens the door to opportunity and freedom. Now that vacation time is over, it is hoped that there soon will be enough candidates to relieve a situation which is making it difficult for employers to carry on their business.

New York City's new organized mounted police go on duty to-day, it was learned here today.

FLORAL BOUQUETS
AND DESIGNS.
JOHN H. BROWN & SON.

"BACK DEFENSE COUNCIL" SAYS NATIONAL MAN

Connecticut Bureau Has
Done Good Work Says
Chief Porter

(Special to The Farmer.)

Washington, Sept. 17.—"The Connecticut State Council of Defense is a part—and a very important part—of a big machine which covers the entire country and works in close touch with the Council of National Defense in Washington in directing the civilian activities of the war," according to a statement made here today in an interview with George F. Porter, chief of the section on co-operation with the states, Council of National Defense. Mr. Porter explained that the Connecticut council's work is thought highly of by the national council, and that it is considered unusually efficient in performing its duties.

The Council of National Defense, organized under authority of Congress and built up from a small initial organization, now occupies a large part of the big Munsey Building here. Its expansion has been so great that the section on co-operation with the states has taken out new quarters, and it was in the new offices at 1217 Connecticut avenue that the correspondent found Mr. Porter. There he has a force of about 50 persons. Mr. Porter is a Chicago young man who gave up his business interests last spring and volunteered for national service. The task of encouraging and co-ordinating the activities of the several states was assigned to him.

Hanging on the walls of Mr. Porter's office, near the desk where he works, are a series of charts. Nearly all have for their background a map of the United States. Push pins with heads of different colors indicate the progress of the several states in organization work. An inspection of these maps shows that on every one Connecticut has all the push pins called for by completion of work assigned to the state council's duties.

When the correspondent spoke with Mr. Porter, he explained that Connecticut's people were more or less familiar with the work done in their home state to deliver it at its fullest efficiency for war work, but were not as familiar with the relation between the state council and the Council of National Defense. Mr. Porter agreed to explain how the threads from 48 state councils of defense throughout the country, including the Connecticut State Council of Defense, are drawn together in Washington by his section of the Council of National Defense.

Mr. Porter did explain the relation clearly, and when he had finished, he said:

"If I were asked for a bit of advice to Connecticut readers, my counsel would be, get behind the Connecticut Council of Defense. Find out where it needs aid, and get in and help your local organization. They will have work to do at every sort of special ability. The share they may give you to do may look humble. But remember it is going to take pretty nearly a hundred million people to beat Germany; and they won't all be in the trenches or sitting around committee tables in Washington; most of them will be staying at home doing their part there, and there is no better way for you to join this great army than to work for the defense organizations of your city and state."

In explaining the relation between the state councils and the Council of National Defense, Mr. Porter said:

"Just as the federal government discovered long ago that the machinery which suffices in time of peace was not enough for war, but must be strengthened by the addition of the Council of National Defense, the Food Administration, the Shipping Board, and other administrative departments, so the states found that they must build up a special organization to meet and solve the problems of war. In accordance with the suggestion of the national council, every state appointed a state council of defense. In some states they were called committees of public safety, but in every case they were patterned on the parent organization at Washington. They became the official bodies for performing the work of war in the states."

"They formed home guards to take the place of the militia drafted in the federal service; they got behind the movement for stimulating and conserving our supply of food, coal and other necessities; they co-ordinated the work of innumerable aid and relief societies; they extended aid to alienated residents; they organized Liberty Loan campaigns; tackled the problems of labor supply and industrial mediation; carried through the Commercial Economy Board's campaign for non-return of bread by bakers; and for reduction of deliveries; and undertook many more tasks, most of which required the building up of an effective organization by counties and towns within the state. What splendid work such an organization could accomplish has been made especially clear in Connecticut, where the council has done particularly well in work along many lines."

The section on co-operation with states was formed to keep these official state councils in touch with Washington, to pass on from one to another the benefit of the experience of each, to standardize their work,

and to give the authorities at Washington the benefit of their individual, practical suggestions.

"It is most interesting work, always new and always new and always changing. Part of the job of our section is to persuade the leaders of new undertakings at Washington not to try to build separate administrative machines all over the country but to simplify things and save waste and confusion by using the official state bodies already appointed. Another part of our job is to enlist the enthusiasm of the state councils in new and important measures such as those being taken just now for the assistance and entertainment of the drafted men; and we are constantly advising and informing the state councils. We conduct a special information department which receives reports from the various states, assembles and indexes these facts; and enables us to issue bulletins containing summaries of suggestions at frequent intervals."

"Suppose, for example, the Connecticut Council of Defense wants to increase the scope of some special part of its work. It writes to us. We send it a letter, telling of this experiment by Illinois, and that experiment by Kentucky; a little later it receives an information circular, describing various plans carried through in other states; later still, it may receive a bulletin requesting it to carry out throughout Connecticut a program of work which so many states have found successful that we in Washington are hoping to standardize it, and, if possible, to make it nationwide."

"So it goes. If one made a chart to represent the war-time government of the nation, there would be 48 squares to represent the 48 states—each with its own subsidiary system of lines and squares. Each of these 48 squares, a line would run through the square representing the section on co-operation with states and out again to each of the squares representing the Council of National Defense and other organizations in Washington. The section on co-operation with states may be thought of as the ring through which pass the innumerable threads which connect the states with Washington. Or if we think of the administrators at Washington as a lot of men talking over the long distance telephone with their assistants in every state capital in the country, the section on co-operation with states is 'Central.' Most of us have at one time or another wondered if Central in a telephone system wouldn't find it interesting to listen in on the conversations passing through her switchboard. Well, it is our job to listen in on all these conversations and to do what we can to make the result of the conversation useful; and considering that the subject at hand is the means of safeguarding the republic and of uniting our vast population to undertake tasks that have never been undertaken before in history, no wonder we find it thrilling."

"One of the most striking things about this work is its decentralization. It is not controlled from Washington. The city and county and town councils of defense are independent. We have no legal hold on them. They do not receive orders, they receive suggestions. They carry on their own work in their own way. It is they who are pulling the wagon along. The kind of work our section supervises cannot be done by a few big men in Washington; it has to be done by thousands and thousands of citizens in the country, each of them an indispensable part of the tremendous machine. Could there be any more perfect exemplification of democracy?"

White Oak Trees
Will Make Money
For N. E. Farmers

Shipyard building wooden ships for the government are in the market for extra large white oak country timbers or logs of good quality, according to an announcement made recently through the committee on Public Information. The 2,000 ton ships now building each require two rudder posts of this species, 14 by 24 inches, 40 feet long. Logs measuring 28 inches in diameter at the small end will cut out such timbers and are worth (end of August) from \$50 to \$60 per thousand and being hewed or squared on this size will bring \$70 to \$80 per thousand board feet loaded on the cars within 100 to 200 miles of the shipyards. Sticks squared to the size mentioned above contain 1,120 board feet and would therefore bring from \$78 to \$90 each f. o. b. cars at loading point.

Though these prices apply to the South Atlantic and Gulf shipyards it is probable that they would also hold good for those located in the North. The yards are also in need of other white oak structural timbers for shaft logs, horn timbers, deck and chock rails, and keel shoes. These range in size from 6 by 8 inches, 20 to 30 feet long to 14 by 14 inches, 18 feet long.

Farmers having white oak trees that will produce timbers of the size and quality desired for the government are urged to get in touch with the committee on Public Information. Farmers living in the vicinity of port towns could probably secure the Secretary of the Board of Trade or Chamber of Commerce of such places the names and addresses of shipyards at such points, or a list of eastern shipbuilding firms can be obtained upon application to the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

The lifeboats which held the crews of the schooner Jane Williams, sunk by a German submarine, were attacked by a shell fire also.

President's Military Aid Gives Up Position and Will Lead Regiment



COL. W. W. HARTS

At the request of Colonel William W. Harts, corps of engineers, chief military aid to the President and in charge of public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia, the President has relieved that officer from his present duties and approved his assignment to the command of the Sixth engineers of the regular army. This regiment was organized recently in and near Washington for early service in France and is now stationed at Washington barracks awaiting orders to move to the front.

AUTOMOBILE SHIES STONE THROUGH WINDOW.

An automobile struck one of the paving stones in Cannon street a flanking blow yesterday and hurled the stone through one of Howland's plate glass windows. The street department is repairing the roadway in Cannon street where the incident occurred. The operator of the machine apparently was ignorant of the damage done by the paving block.

Henrich von Eckhardt, the German minister at Mexico, denied all knowledge of employing a former Swedish charge d'affaires to convey information to Berlin.

NO CASH NEEDED

There is no double meaning about the Butler Guarantee. It is as honest as the "Golden Rule."

Butler's Guarantee
I'll refund your money if not thoroughly satisfied.
H. H. BUTLER

You need Fall Clothes—**WHY WAIT?** If you can get the garment for less elsewhere, or if you can beat our quality or styles, bring it back.

OPEN A CHARGE ACCOUNT—Butler will treat you fair and honest.

BUTLER'S

Men's and Women's
Clothing,
1107 Main St.,
Over Dillon's.
Open Evenings.

Chinese soldiers in recent revolutions fired 1,000,000 shots and only killed 50 people! That sounds much like the city sportsman out for the deer season.

The men enthusiastically promote the coming season by giving hearty moral support to their wives who are doing the work.

The government is proposing to economize by cutting out many rural mail routes, but of course it can't be done in any congressman's district.

The Kaiser's answer to his people's demand for a more democratic government was to allow the people to celebrate the capture of Riga at the expense of the taxpayers.

Many of the people who object to paying double prices for munitions are the same ones who opposed preparedness for war years ago when it wouldn't have cost so much.

CHIROPRACTOR

E. L. McFETRIDGE, D. C.,

wishes to announce the opening of his office for the practice of Chiropractic (Spinal Adjustment) at

311 Stratford Avenue

Hours: 2-6 and 7-8 P. M. and by appointment.
Sundays 10-12.

AN AID TO HEALTH—PURE WATER

A healthful drink which is absolutely uncontaminated by impurities of any kind. State License No. 10.

BOTTLED DAILY. DELIVERED DAILY.
Telephone 3802-12.

**W. M. LANE, Distributor of
HIGHLAND SPRING WATER**

R. F. D. NO. 2, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Make Your Home Cozy for Fall



It is now time to start getting your home in order for fall. There are the curtains to be hung, the rugs to be laid and things re-arranged generally. Why not replace some of the older things that are hardly fit for another season's wear with bright, new things.

LACE CURTAINS.

We are fortunate in being able to show you a variety of the newest things in curtains. Pretty Madras curtains, voile, scrim and marquisette commencing at the very low price of \$1.35 and so on to \$7.50.

RUGS.

Several hundred to choose from. All sizes, kinds and prices. They cannot be excelled in wear or coloring, many are faithful reproductions of antiques back in the by-gone centuries.

Large stock of furniture to select from. Furniture that you'll be proud to own and live with—and which is within reach of every pocket-book.

N. Buckingham & Co., Inc.
Furniture Since 1842 Upholstery
177 State St.

MISSSES' FOOTWEAR

Smart dark tan lace shoes, in models suitable for young girls wearing young's sizes

\$5.00

Misses' stylish black kid lace shoes

\$4.00

**NATTY BUTTON AND
LACE SCHOOL SHOES
FOR BOYS**

**LIMITLESS VARIETY
IN PRETTY
FOOTWEAR
FOR LITTLE FOLKS**

**ANATOMIK
SHOES**

W. K. MOLLAN
1026 Main St.

LOSS OF APPETITE, LOSS OF WEIGHT, SLEEPLESSNESS, ETC.

are all overcome by Recupatabe, they are made after the formula of Dr. Albert Robin, the famous French physician, and are being used very largely in Paris and other European capitals. When taken for a short while they will give positive relief in all cases of nervous exhaustion, mental depression, lack of vitality, general debility, anemia, etc.

The Glycero-phosphates of which Recupatabe are composed, contain the element necessary to overcome these conditions. They are now being prescribed and recommended by many physicians in this and foreign countries as the best, quickest and surest nerve and blood tonic that they know of.

Recupatabe are for sale at all drug stores at 50c and \$1.00 per package or will be sent direct upon receipt of price. Curtis Chemical Co., No. 414 West 23rd St., New York. Distributed in Bridgeport and vicinity by J. D. Harrison, No. 51 Fairfield Avenue.—Adv. R 17

The University School

836 Fairfield Avenue,
26TH YEAR BEGINS SEPT. 26.
Elementary and advanced subjects. Every boy given special attention. Experienced teachers; thorough work; shorter courses; no red tape; athletics; Telephone Barnum 642. L 28 aj

Prices! Prices!! Prices!!! Where can you get better value than by using FRISBIE'S PIES

MONUMENTS MAUSOLEUMS M. G. KEANE

Stratford Av., Opp. St. Michael's Cem.
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Phone 1396-4 Phone 1396-4

MONUMENTS— ARTISTIC—LASTING

Plant Operated by Pneumatic Cutting and Polishing Tools
HUGHES & CHAPMAN
100 STRATFORD AVENUE
Phone Connection

M. J. GANNON FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER

1061 Bridgeport Ave.
Phone 3492
Residence 297 Vine St.
Phone 1359

Lieberum & Heaphy— Embalmers and Undertakers

Office and Residence
332 STATE STREET
Telephone Barnum 15

ROURKE & BOUCHER Undertakers and Embalmers

1295 MAIN ST. Tel. Barnum 6408
Calls Answered Day or Night

FRANK POLKE & SON EMBALMERS & UNDERTAKERS

773 State Street
Phone Barnum 1590
Residence Office, 12 Hancock Ave.
Phone Barnum 389

GEORGE P. POTTER UNDERTAKER

Automobile Service If Preferred
MORTUARY ROOMS
1133 BROAD STREET
Tel. Barnum 6848-2

HAWLEY & WILMOT

Undertakers and Embalmers
No. 188 State St., Bridgeport, Ct.
All calls, day or night, answered from office. George B. Hawley.
113 Washington Terrace; Edward H. Wilmot, 865 Clinton Ave.

JOHN F. GALLAGHER MARGARET L. GALLAGHER

Undertakers and Embalmers
Margaret L. Gallagher, only licensed, graduate woman embalmer and undertaker in the city capable of taking entire charge of funerals. Mortuary parlors, office and residence.
571 FAIRFIELD AV. Phone 139C

The old Martin Van Buren farm, near Kinderhook, N. Y., was sold to Dr. B. H. Birney.

Get the Genuine and Avoid Waste



SAPOLIO
The General All-Around Cleaner

New York City's new organized mounted police go on duty to-day, it was learned here today.

FLORAL BOUQUETS
AND DESIGNS.
JOHN H. BROWN & SON.